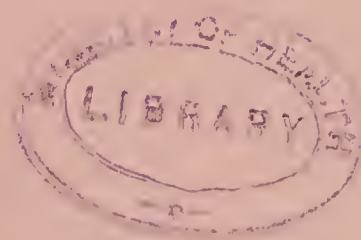


STURMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1956



Medical Officer of Health -

NOEL F. PEARSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector -

F. HODSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.

Council Offices,
STURMINSTER NEWTON,
Dorset.

1st June 1957.

To the Chairman and Members,
Sturminster Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1956.

The report is prepared and will be circulated in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951.

The report shows that the health of the District has remained satisfactory during the year and that there has been no undue incidence of serious infectious disease. The vital statistics compare quite favourably, in general, with those of the Country as a whole, but it will be observed that thirty-six more deaths occurred in 1956 than in 1955 and twenty-seven fewer babies were born, giving a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population of 13.3. This is the lowest rate recorded in the District during post-war years, the next lowest being 15.2 in 1946. It would be interesting to speculate why the birth rate in your District shows a definite decline out of keeping with that in the Country as a whole.

I am indebted to Mr. Dean and Mr. Hodson, your Water Engineer and Public Health Inspector, for their co-operation and help during the year and for their assistance in preparing this report and to my clerk, Mrs. P. Dyas, for her efficient services throughout the year.

May I also acknowledge the happy co-operation and assistance I always obtain from your Clerk, Mr. Steptoe, your Housing Manager, Miss. Bradley, and all the other members of your staff.

Finally, I would like to thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your courtesy and consideration throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Lois J. Pearson.

Medical Officer of Health.

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STURMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 6

A. Area - 45,364 acres.

Rateable value: 1st April 1956 - £73,138; 1st April 1957 - £71,781.

Production of a penny rate: 1st April 1956 - £287; 1st April 1957 - £273.

Vital Statistics.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate) - 9,840.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>		Comparative Rates	
				(a) Sturminster R.D.C.	(b) England & Wales.
Total	70	61	) Rate per 1,000 resident pop: = 13.3		
Legitimate	67	58			
Illegitimate	3	3		14.4	15.7

STILLBIRTHS.

Total	3	1	Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths = 29.9	29.9	23.0
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DEATHS.

Total	82	76	Rate per 1,000 resident pop: = 16.2	11.98	11.7
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Deaths in infants under one year	3	2	Infantile death rate per 1,000 live births = 24.0	37.3	23.8
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	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
Deaths from Maternal Causes	- Nil	Nil	Nil	1
" " Tuberculosis	- 2	Nil	Nil	Nil
" " Cancer of the Lungs	- 3	4	1	Nil
" " Coronary Disease (Angina)	- 28	19	17	18
" " Influenza	- 1	1	Nil	3
" " Pneumonia	- 11	5	3	2
" " Motor vehicle accidents	- Nil	2	3	1
" " All other accidents	- 1	2	1	Nil
" " Suicide	- 1	Nil	2	2

B. Nature of the District.

The District is essentially agriculture in character. Glove making, both in the factory and in the home, is also carried out in many parts of the District.

C. Personal Health Services.

The personal health services, including the Ambulance Service, continued to be provided by the County Council.

The Public Health Laboratory Service has continued to be most helpful and co-operative in connection with the supervision of the quality of the water and milk supplies in the district and the control of infectious disease.

D. Environmental Health Services.

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time) - Noel F. Pearson,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

He also acts as Medical Officer of Health to four other District Councils in the North Dorset Area and as Assistance County Medical Officer to the Dorset County Council.

The time available which he has to devote to his duties with your Council is one half day per week.

Engineer and Surveyor - J. H. Dean, F.A.P.H.I.,
C.R.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E.
who is also a qualified
Public Health Inspector.

Chief Public Health Inspector - F. Hodson, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.

Assistant Public Health Inspector - H. C. Watkin, M.A.P.H.I.

Both Public Health Inspectors are engaged full time on sanitary duties and meat inspection.

Clerical Staff - one whole time clerk and typing assistance
from typing pool.

WATER SUPPLY.

<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Galls.</u>
Production - from Council's own Sources	193,687,000
<u>Less Bulk Supplies to -</u>	
Dorchester R.D.C.	9,072,000
Sherborne R.D.C.	<u>94,000</u>
	<u>9,166,000</u>
NETT DISTRICT CONSUMPTION -	<u>184,521,000</u>

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Afforded by meter	76,644,000 gallons
Unmetered (mainly domestic)	107,877,000 "
Average per head per day based on 9,640 persons = 31 gallons.	

Sources.

Cookwell (Spring)	daily yield	-	150,000 galls.
Duntish	"	"	96,000 "
Ibberton	"	"	26,000 "
Shillingstone	"	"	26,000 "

Total daily yield	-	298,000 galls.
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Supplies were also obtainable from boreholes at Alton Pancras which were test pumped in 1948 for fourteen continuous days at 30,000 g.p.h.

No shortage of water occurred during the year.

There has been very little complaint regarding pressure in the district and, where such complaints were made, it was eventually found to be due to blockages in small mains due to stones and gravel.

No bulk supplies of water have been received from adjoining Local Authorities and, apart from temporary assistance, no water has been delivered to the Sherborne Rural District Council for their Holwell and Bishops Caundle Supply.

Quality. The quality of the Council's water supplies has been generally satisfactory throughout the year. Regular monthly samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination in addition to regular checks for the quantity of residual chlorine and annual samples for chemical analysis.

All the Council's sources of supply have been regularly chlorinated, by chlorine gas at Alton Pancras source and at other sources by hypo-chlorite. At Okeford Fitzpaine and Buckland Newton steps are being taken to improve the method of chlorination by abandoning a drip-feed method in favour of controlled electrical pumped injection.

New Works. Relaying of the following mains were carried out during the year -

Kings Stag to Hazelbury Bryan	-	3"
Droop to Hazelbury Bryan Church	-	4"
Duntish Cross to Mappowder	-	6" & 5"
Manston Cross to Manston House	-	4"

The relaying of the following mains are an urgent requirement -

Gold Hill, Child Okeford	-	3"
Wood Lane, Stalbridge	-	3"

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Distribution.

PARISH	Council Mains			Private Mains			Wells etc.	
	In	Out	Public Stand-pipes	In	Out	Public Stand-pipes	In	Out
Child Okeford	148	4	-	4	-	-	1	6
Fifehead Magdalen	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fifehead Neville	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazelbury Bryan	142	6	-	1	-	-	1	4
Hanford	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hammoon	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hinton St. Mary	10	-	-	42	7	-	-	-
Ibberton	30	3	-	1	-	2	2	-
Lydlinch	78	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
Manston	42	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mappowder	42	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Marnhull	286	8	1	4	-	-	2	4
Okeford Fitzpaine	126	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Pulham	40	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stalbridge	304	6	3	-	-	-	-	2
Shillingstone	150	2	-	4	-	-	2	2
Stoke Wake	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Stourton Caundle	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Woolland	-	-	-	17	3	1	-	6
Sturminster Newton	402	6	1	-	-	-	1	2
Wootton Glanvilles	40	2	-	10	-	-	-	2
TOTAL -	2,022	54	7	103	10	3	12	39
Council Houses -	1,125	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	3,147	54	7	111	10	3	12	39

Apart from the parishes of Stoke Wake, Woolland, part of Glanvilles Wootton and part of Hinton St. Mary, the whole district is covered by an efficient water supply scheme.

The Council has given some consideration to a proposal for laying public mains in place of the existing private mains (which are inefficient) in the parish of Hinton St. Mary and have decided in principle to do this work at the appropriate time. As regards Woolland, investigations are proceeding to enable the Council to decide what steps they should take for a water supply having regard to the following position:- Whilst there is a very good existing spring and private main supplying the bulk of the village with satisfactory water, the condition of this main is such that it requires replacement and storage facilities. The higher part of the village has an inadequate supply of water in respect of two farms and some half-dozen cottages and this deficiency could be met by taking a supply from a private scheme at Stoke Wake, or a small pumping scheme from the existing Woolland Spring, or the extension of mains together with a pumping scheme from the Council's Ibberton source, or by connection to mains at Hazelbury Bryan.

Reports have been made on these Schemes but no decisions have yet been made by the Council other than in respect of Woolland that the assistance of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government should be invited regarding the problem.

With regard to Stoke Wake, the new private borehole scheme is causing the Council considerable concern. The Scheme is progressing very slowly. There is considerable interruption of supply to the four Council houses and there does not appear to be very much certainty of an adequate supply for some considerable time. The Council have done their utmost to expedite the completion of the Scheme and are considering whether they may have to make an extension to the Council houses from their own mains at Park Gate, Hazelbury Bryan.

The parish of Glanvilles Wootton appears to be adequately supplied, in the parts where no public mains exist, by the existing private mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

New Works.

(1) Sturminster Newton Sewerage. A new sewer has been laid at Newton in advance of road improvements which were urgently required, but this new sewer cannot yet be used until the River crossing and pumping sewer to the Works has been completed.

(2) Marnhull Sewage Works. The improvements to these Works by the provision of sludge beds, humus tanks and a sludge pumping station have been completed.

(3) Hinton St. Mary Sewerage. The laying of a sewer from Hinton St. Mary to Marnhull Sewage Works was completed during the year and will serve the housing site in Hinton St. Mary and a number of private houses.

Existing Works.

Maintenance work at the smaller Sewage Disposal Works at Marnhull, Manston, Hazelbury Bryan, Pulham, Mappowder, Glanvilles Wootton and Stourton Caundle as well as various housing estate sewage systems has been successfully carried out by a flying squad of two workmen, who also operate the Council's cesspool emptying service.

The sewage disposal works at Stalbridge and Shillingstone each employ one full-time attendant and at the Sturminster Newton Sewage Works there are two men employed with a responsibility for the maintenance of the various sewage pumping stations at Marnhull, Child Okeford and Shillingstone.

Difficulties are being experienced with regard to the removal and disposal of sludge, particularly at Stalbridge, Marnhull, Sturminster Newton and Shillingstone. A Sub-Committee of the Council is considering various methods of dealing with this problem.

Samples of all effluents are regularly taken by the Dorset County Council and the great majority have been found on examination to be satisfactory.

Arrangements have been made between the Rivers Board and the Dorset County Council for the results of samples to be notified to that Authority.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

House Refuse. A monthly collection of house refuse, with a fortnightly collection in the more built-up areas, is made, and the refuse is dealt with by controlled tipping at the Fifehead Neville tip.

Serious consideration was given during the year to the question of making a fortnightly collection the rule in those parishes at present only receiving a monthly collection, but in view of the increased estimated cost incurred, the Council decided to continue the existing arrangements.

Several attempts have been made to secure new tipping sites, in view of the fact that the Fifehead Neville tip is not likely to last more than a further seven years or so.

The problem of tipping sites seems to be one which faces most authorities. Constantly, one comes against planning objections based on the argument that tipping is detrimental to the amenities of the locality. It seems to me a pity that such objections might well rob local authorities of the opportunity of disposing of their refuse and, at the same time,

reclaiming land which might, for various reasons, be useless in its existing state.

Salvage. The sale of baled waste paper, which is the principal source of income from salvage, received a set back during the summer and autumn when the paper mills apparently had more stock than they could cope with, but fortunately sales increased towards the end of the year and it is hoped that this improvement will continue.

The value of salvage collected during the year was -

Baled paper	£315. 18s. 7d.
Rags, string & carpet	£19. 17s. 9d.
Metal salvage	£30. 16s. 10d.

£366. 13s. 2d.

Cesspool Emptying. The cesspool emptying service, operated under Section 74 of the Public Health Act 1936, has been valuable during the year and has almost eliminated cesspool nuisances. This cesspool emptier is also used in connection with the maintenance of small sewage disposal works in small villages and on housing estates and also operated at the request of adjoining Rural Districts.

No. of loads taken from cesspools during the year = 962.

RIVERS AND STREAMS POLLUTION.

Some complaints are still received with regard to the pollution of ditches from inadequate sewerage arrangements. This is inevitable until the Council's sewerage schemes can be fully implemented.

SHOPS ACTS.

Eleven inspections were carried out under the Shops Acts in the course of which no defects were found to be dealt with.

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

	<u>No. of premises on register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	16	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	25	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	13	3
Total -	54	54	5

FACTORIES ACT (Continued)

	No. of cases in which defects were -	
	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences -		
Insufficient	3	4
Unsuitable or defective	2	2
Total -	7	8

No. of outworkers = 71.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was called for or taken during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no swimming baths in the district to which the public have access.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

No camping sites were licensed, but twelve licenses were granted permitting individual caravans to be stationed on specific sites.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, the following infestations have been dealt with -

Fleas	-	7
Fly infestations	-	44
Cockroaches	-	5

The only point which I would refer to here is that the number of infestations of flies were found principally in the roof space of houses in which flies had congregated during the previous winter, causing considerable nuisance when they emerged in the warmer spring weather.

If occupiers of every house in the district were to inspect their lofts during the winter to kill flies whilst they are relatively inactive due to the cold weather, a significant reduction in the fly population could be made.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

The North Dorset Joint Rodent Committee of which the Sturminster Rural District Council is one of the six constituent authorities, continued to carry out the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

The total number of inspections made under the Act in the district was 1,018, This figure includes inspections by the officers of the Local Authority, in addition to those carried out by the Joint Committee.

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

There are no premises subject to registration under the above-mentioned Act within the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Two inspections were carried out under the above-mentioned Act during the year. No premises were licensed during the year.

SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SCHOOL CANTEENS).

The standard of hygiene of the school canteens in the district has remained consistently high.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 & 1951 - Section 47.

No statutory action was taken during the year under these Acts for the compulsory removal of an old person requiring care and attention to an Institution.

Very careful consideration was given to whether action should be taken in respect of one elderly blind lady living alone in a first floor flat, as it was considered that it was dangerous for her to continue to live alone. Following strong representations by her relatives that she should be allowed to remain at home and because there was no immediate available accommodation in a blind institution, a Court Order for her compulsory removal was not sought. Unfortunately subsequently, what had been feared, did happen and the old lady did fall and break her leg. She made a remarkable recovery in hospital but, even after all her unfortunate experiences, she remained determined to return to her unsuitable home conditions.

This case is quoted as it reflects the difficulty in reaching a decision where action should, or should not, be taken to deprive a person of personal freedom, bearing in mind that to some people the risk of serious injury, or even of life, in ones own home may be preferred to the loss of independence and the physical comforts of an institution.

HOUSING.

No. of houses in the district 3,387

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year -

No. of dwelling houses inspected during the year	<u>394</u>
No. of inspections made	<u>576</u>
No. of informal notices served	<u>21</u>
No. of informal notices complied with	<u>18</u>
No. of statutory notices served	<u>6</u>
No. of statutory notices complied with	<u>4</u>
No. of houses reported under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936	<u>13</u>
Action taken by the local authority in respect of such houses -	
Demolition Orders made	<u>4</u>
Undertakings accepted for -	
Closure	<u>6</u>
Reconditioning	<u>Nil</u>
Other action	<u>2</u>

No. of houses included in Clearance Areas during the year Nil

Slum Clearance.

At the end of the year, there were only about seventy 'unfit' houses (two out of every hundred houses in the district) remaining to be dealt with under slum clearance procedure. Of these, it is anticipated that about half will, in due course, become reconditioned, leaving approximately thirty-five for demolition.

A proportion of this latter group are occupied by elderly owner-occupiers who wish for no alternative accommodation and whom the Council would not wish to disturb.

Overcrowding.

One case of statutory overcrowding was found during the year and was abated.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

No houses are known to be let in lodgings.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.

No applications were received during the year for certificates of disrepair under the above-mentioned Act. This would suggest that property owners are not taking advantage of the provisions of the Act to enable them to increase the rents.

Improvement Grants (Housing Act 1949 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954).

Forty-five applications were received during the year (compared with twenty-five during the preceding year) for grants under the above-mentioned Act. Forty-one grants were made and the consideration of four were still pending at the end of the year.

Requisitioned Premises etc.

No houses were held under requisition by the Council at the end of the year. Twelve houses on which Demolition or Closing Orders had been made were occupied under licence at the end of the year.

Provision of New Houses and Rehousing.

Ten new dwellings were provided by the Council during the year and twelve by private enterprise. The total number of Council houses in the district is 1,133. 122 families were housed by the Council during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Milk.

Food & Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act 1944.

No. of 'dealers' subject to registration by the District Council under regulation 14 of the Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 6

No. of 'dealers' subject to licensing under regulation 14 of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations 1949 Nil

No. of 'dairies' in the district subject to registration under regulation 8 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 3

No. of 'distributors' subject to registration under regulation 8 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 13

Samples.

Fifty-three samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination during the year.

Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 - Regulation 20.

No action was called for or taken during the year.

2. Other Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business:-

Hotels, restaurants, cafes and boarding houses	38
Canteens - School and workplace	9
Confectioners	13
Meat and Fish	12
Grocers	38
Mixed Stores	51
Boarding Schools and other residential institutions	4
Food factories	3
Stalls	6

No. of above subject to registration under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 in respect of -

Ice-cream	37
Sausages & prepared meats	10
Fish & chips	2

No. of samples of ice-cream taken and submitted for Methylene Blue Test 35

Results:-	Grade 1	-	33
	" 2	-	Nil
	" 3	-	Nil
	" 4	-	2

It will be seen that only two samples of ice-cream were found to be unsatisfactory.

It has been argued by some retailers in the district that it is a waste of time to take samples of reputable manufacturers' products, which are in any case wrapped before leaving the factory and untouched by hand. I nevertheless feel that it is essential for this to be done in the more or less remote country districts, as this will ensure that, not only are the manufacturers as keen to supply high quality goods to the remote districts, but that there is also a check of what happens to it after it gets into the hands of the retailer.

No observations are called for in respect of The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947 - 1952, in so far as no manufacture of ice-cream is carried out in the district.

Byelaws in respect of the Handling and Wrapping of Food etc. are operative in the district.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

These regulations came into operation at the beginning of the year and, although most food premises subject to these regulations have been inspected during the year, it is not proposed to report the results to the appropriate Committee of the Council until all the premises concerned have been inspected and action by the Council is required to obtain compliance with the regulations.

In one individual case, application was made to the Council for an

'exemption certificate' in respect of certain provisions at a School Feeding Centre and this was granted.

In applying the standards laid down by the Regulations, full regard has to be paid to the smallness and type of many existing food businesses in the district. Whilst something less than all one would like to be carried out in the way of structural alterations and equipment has to be accepted in some existing food businesses, there is no reason why the highest standard should not be enforced in new businesses.

Similarly, only the highest standards of hygiene can be accepted in those food premises concerned with the preparation, handling and distribution of the types of food usually incriminated in outbreaks of food poisoning.

Food Inspection.

Slaughterhouses. Two licensed slaughterhouses continued to be used in the district during the year.

It is to be regretted that meat inspection has not been made a compulsory duty of all sanitary authorities. As an obligatory duty, it might well have sufficed where most of the meat consumed was slaughtered in the same area and the ratepayer could decide whether they wished to eat inspected carcasses or run the risk of consuming uninspected meat.

Under present marketing arrangements, however, meat consumed in one Authority's district is often slaughtered elsewhere.

Not only is it financially inequitable that ratepayers in your district should stand the cost of adequate meat inspection of carcasses slaughtered in your district, most of which are sent elsewhere but you, yourselves, have no guarantee that meat coming into your district has been inspected at the time of slaughter at all.

It is unfortunate, too, that some regulation in the times of slaughtering has not been laid down, for adequate meat inspection cannot be carried out without an adequate staff of meat inspectors and the existing shortage cannot be expected to improve so long as the long and irregular hours demanded of meat inspectors at the present time, continues.

Cysticercus Bovis. A high increase in the incidence of cysticercus bovis in cattle slaughtered at the Bath Road Slaughterhouse, was detected during the last few months of the year, and this has underlined the present unsatisfactory variations in the method of inspection and of dealing with cases found to be infected, which arise in different areas, and it is to be hoped that some useful guidance on this point, by the Minister, will be given.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

Condemned meat from the slaughterhouses go either to trades accepting inedible offal and the most diseased meat for manufacture into glue and artificial manure, etc. The less diseased meat goes to trades concerned with the dog and cat meat trade. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

Although it is now over two years since the control of slaughtering ceased, there is still no adequate safeguard in respect of the disposal of condemned meat found unfit for human consumption, although legislation to make such provision has been promised.

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses.Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	556	727	8,933	564	938
Number inspected	556	727	8,933	564	938
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	26	15	2	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	208	468	383	61	334
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	38%	68%	4.5%	11%	36.5%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	15	8	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	58	158	11	-	54
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.8%	23.8%	.21%	-	5.9%
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	11	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	8	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Inspection at Butchers' and Other Shops.

Twenty-nine inspections were carried out.

Other Food Condemned - 38 tins of miscellaneous food.
4½ lbs. bacon.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING HOUSING) CARRIED OUT.

Total No. of inspections (under all headings)	3,596
Total No. of informal notices served	69
Total No. of informal notices complied with	43
Total No. of statutory notices served	13
Total No. of statutory notices complied with	11
No. of prosecutions	Nil

E. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Other than Tuberculosis -

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>
Measles	52
Whooping Cough	5
Scarlet Fever	3
Erysipelas	3
Pneumonia	1

Tuberculosis -

<u>New Cases Notified.</u>	
<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non.Respiratory.</u>
6	1

Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of suspected food poisoning notified during the year.

NOEL F. PEARSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

